

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 4017. 五月三十日一千八百七十六年

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1876.

四月十二日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill; GOMON & GOTCH, 12, Holborn Hill; E.C. BATES, HEDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; E.O. SAMUEL DAUCON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOW, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Swinton, Quelch & Campbell, Amoy, Giles & Co., Foochow, Hengow & Co., Shanghai, Lantau, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Co., Manila, C. Henneman & Co., Macao, L. A. Da Gama.

## Banks.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1861,  
—6<sup>me</sup> d—  
BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 26TH JUNE, 1854,  
AND 8IST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the  
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF  
30TH APRIL, 1862.

France. Sterling.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL,...\$30,000,000 \$200,000  
RESERVE FUND,...\$20,000,000 \$200,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.  
LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St.,  
E.C.  
AGENTS.—At Nantes, Lyons, Mar-  
seilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta,  
St. Denis (le de la Réunion), Hong  
Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama.  
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England,  
Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY,  
INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate  
of 2 per cent. per annum on the  
monthly minimum balances, and a Fixed  
Deposit at rates which may be ascertained  
at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ,  
Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings,  
Queen's Road,  
Hongkong, May 14, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-  
ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,...\$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND,...\$100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOTS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRÉ, Esq.  
J. E. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.  
A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, . . . JAMES GREIG, Esq.  
Manager.  
Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County  
Bank.

HONGKONG,  
INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate  
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,  
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE  
THE  
CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, His-  
torical, Mythological and General  
Literary Reference,

BY  
WILLIAM FREDERICK MITCHELL.

Price: \$1.

Shanghai, . . . KELLY & CO.  
Hongkong, . . . CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
I have this day authorized Mr J. Y. V.  
SHAW to sign my name per procura-  
tion.

A. MACG. HEATON.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
EDWARD WHITALL in our Firm  
ceased on the 30th April last.

We have authorized Mr HERBERT SMITH  
to sign our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my15

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-  
partnership from the First day of  
January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-  
brokers at this Port, under the style of  
MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.  
LANDSTEIN & CO.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our  
Firm at Haliphong and Hanoi. Mr  
E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by  
procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.  
Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
J. ALABOS in our Firm ceased on the  
31st December last. The Business will be  
carried on under the style of MEYER & CO.

MEYER, ALABOR & CO.  
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. my29

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed  
SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER  
at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.  
1, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAYLE & CO. have opened  
their first delivery of New  
Goods for the coming Season, to  
which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-  
made Costumes in a variety of  
Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered  
Linen, Printed, Cambrie, White  
Brillante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambrie  
Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress  
Materials in all the newest  
designs.

French Millinery of the latest  
fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and  
Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little  
Wanzer" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong  
SAYLE & CO.,  
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"BRITISH OPIUM POLICY."—By  
F. S. TURNER, B.A.—Price 8s.  
Hongkong, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
May 10, 1876. my17

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been for 18  
years in this port as Ship's Com-  
prador and Stevedore, has always on hand

FOR SALE.

First Class Tea Ballast, at 55 cents per ton.

Second " 50 "

Blue Stone Ballast, " 55 "

Stone Ballast, " 50 "

Coolies for discharg-

ing Rice, " 6 "

Coolies for discharg-

ing General Cargo, " 7 "

Also,

Fresh PROVISIONS, Oilman's STORES,

Paints, Oil, &c. &c. can be had at more  
moderate rates for Shipmasters than any-  
where else at this port. If any Shipma-

sters require my services, they will please

post No. 5 Flag on the main mast, or

apply to No. 57, Praya West (between the

Custom Steamers' Wharves).

AH YON,

Ship's Comprador and Stevedore.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876. my2

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been for 18

years in this port as Ship's Com-  
prador and Stevedore, has always on hand

FOR SALE.

First Class Tea Ballast, at 55 cents per ton.

Second " 50 "

Blue Stone Ballast, " 55 "

Stone Ballast, " 50 "

Coolies for discharg-

ing Rice, " 6 "

Coolies for discharg-

ing General Cargo, " 7 "

Also,

Fresh PROVISIONS, Oilman's STORES,

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moderate rates for Shipmasters than any-  
where else at this port. If any Shipma-

sters require my services, they will please

post No. 5 Flag on the main mast, or

apply to No. 57, Praya West (between the

Custom Steamers' Wharves).

AH YON,

Ship's Comprador and Stevedore.

Hongkong, May 2, 1876. my2

## For Sale.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Price of our

ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound.

KYLE & BAIN,

Ice Depot, Duddell Street,

Hongkong, May 4, 1876. my18

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this Date, the Retail Price

of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE

CENT per Pound.

JOHN F. HORGAN,

Agent.

Tudor Ice House,

Hongkong, May 4, 1876. my18

NOTICE.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876. my28

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship

"VOLGA"

will be despatched for MAR-

SEILLES via SINGAPORE,

on SUNDAY, the 14th May, 1876,

at 11 a.m.

For Freight, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, May 11, 1876. my14

## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

**T**HIS U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 15th May, 1876, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A steamer of the Matsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. my15

**O**CCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,  
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
AND  
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

**T**HE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo, and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 1st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. my1

## INTIMATIONS.

## WANTED TO PURCHASE.

**C**HINA REVIEW.—A Complete Set of Vol. I, six Dollars will be paid for the above.

Nos. 1 and 2, Vol. I.  
No. 1, (2 copies) and No. 2, (1 copy) Vol. II.

One Dollar will be given for each of the above Nos.

Apply to the Publishers,

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

**T**HE DOCKS being now completed, are capable of Docking any size VESSELS frequenting this Port, and executing any REPAIRS required.

A large quantity of SPARS, LUMBER, IRON, COPPER, YELLOW METAL, &c., &c., always kept in Stock at cheap rates.

Length of Dock, 455 Feet.  
Breadth " 92 "  
Depth of Water, Springs 24 "  
" do, Neaps, 21 "

The following Rates will be charged until further notice:—

Recouping, including Dockage, Shoring, Labor, Felt, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, 50 cents per sheet.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 2 Coats Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 35 cents per Ton Gross Register.

Painting Iron Steamers, including Dockage, 1 Coat Paint and 1 Coat Tallow, 30 cents per ton Gross Register.

For further particulars, apply to

W. E. SPRAITT & Co.,

9, Praya East.

Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

## TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHINESE MAIL.

TWO cents a character, for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weekly insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favorable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru, and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1876.

## Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

**T**HE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.**

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TAELS

**POLICIES** granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an Interest Dividend of 15% to Shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distributed among Policy holders, annually, in cash. ALL THE Profits of the Underwriting Business pro rata to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 9, 1872.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE).

CAPITAL, Two Millions Sterling.

**T**HE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Coal in Mines, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1872.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOCLES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHANGE FOR RETURN FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

**T**HE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, October 14, 1863.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of  
His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1730.

**T**HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 25, 1874.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).**

NOTICE.

**POLICIES** granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.**

NOTICE.

After this date, the above Association will allow a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One Third per cent. (33 1/3%) on Total Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 8, 1874.

**MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**T**HE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one fire risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 6, 1874.

## Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

**T**HE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, China and Japan, are proposed to issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, September 8, 1875.

**THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE CO.**

**T**HE Undersigned having been appointed Agent, in Hongkong, for the above named Company, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20%.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

**T**HE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

**T**HE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

**FOR SALE.**

JUST RECEIVED,

By French Mail Steamer "MELKONG."

YELLOW CHARTREUSE, (pints and quarts).

Extra fine SALAD OIL, from (Besse, Marseilles.)

Imperial PRUNES, in Glass Jars, Sicilian NUTS.

JAMS, JELLIES & FRUITS, assorted.

French SAUSAGES, in 1 lb. tins.

Assorted PASTES for SOUP.

French CANNES, assorted, Nos. 1 to 5.

French NAVY SOUP.

Marseille SAUSAGE, Quite Fresh.

MESS PORK in barrels of 100 lbs., or by retail.

CHAMPAGNE, VINEYARD PRO-  
PRIETORS' BRANDY.

BISCUIT Dubouche BRANDY.

St. Maillot Diner CLARET.

Haut Sancerre, WHITE WINE.

ANCHOVIES, in oil.

Lyon CLARET, bottled by the Under-

signed, \$2 per dozen.

TUNNY FISH, in oil.

&lt;p

## Intimations.



## Intimations.

## PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE  
and SARCANthus. OLD BROWN  
WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POW.  
DER. FLORIDA WATER.  
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
CORDOVA, LIMA.  
Sold by all first class dealers throughout  
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,  
24, Old Bond-street, London.  
The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
—“A. White Rose on a Golden Lyre,”  
printed in seven colours.

CONSUMPTION, INDIGESTION AND  
WASTING DISEASES.

The most approved REMEDIES are  
**Pancreatic Emulsion**  
**Pancreatin.**

The Original and Genuine prepared only by  
**SAVORY & MOORE,**  
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,  
Sold by them and all Chemists and Store-  
keepers throughout the World.

20m75 1w 52t 4m77

J. & E. ATKINSON'S  
Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of  
the very best English manufacture. For  
its purity and great excellence it has  
obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,  
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872.  
Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873.

ATKINSON'S CHOICE PERFUMES  
FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang,  
Stephanitis, Opopanax, Jockey Club,  
Eos Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia,  
Jasmin, Wood Violet,  
and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSON'S FLORIDA WATER,  
a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the  
choice Exotics.

ATKINSON'S QUININE HAIR LOTION,  
a very refreshing Wash which stimulates  
the skin to a healthy action and pro-  
motes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSON'S ETHEREAL ESSENCE  
OF LAVENDER,

a powerful Perfume distilled from the  
finest flowers.

ATKINSON'S QUININE TOOTH POWDER,  
VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL,  
OLYMPIC CREAM,

and other Specialities and general articles  
of Perfumery may be obtained of all  
dealers throughout the World,  
and of the Manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,  
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. ATKINSON  
manufacture their articles of one and the  
best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned  
to avoid counterfeits by observing that each  
article is labelled with the firm's name and  
address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22a75 13t No. 2

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Auge, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital Physician of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that he pre-  
scribes it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-  
tions of the body, without creating any of  
those unpleasant results attending the use  
of opium. Old and young may take it all  
hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures, while  
medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
sively, using it in great quantities in the  
following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently  
useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,  
Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,  
Neuritis, Whooping, Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell com-  
municated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
Davenport that he had received informa-  
tion to the effect that the only remedy of  
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.  
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector  
of Hospitals, Bombay.—“Chlorodyne  
is a most valuable remedy in Neutralitis,  
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
owe my restoration to health, after sixteen  
months' severe suffering, and when other  
remedies had failed.”

Sols Manufacturer—  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d. & 4s. 6d.

Agents—  
Hongkong, Messrs WATSON & CO.  
Shanghai, Messrs WATSON & CO.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.,  
Leeds, England.

Sold wholesale by W. H. NOTLEY, Hongkong.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

The best, cheapest and most  
agreeable Tonic yet introduced.

The best remedy known for  
Indigestion, General Debility,  
Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores  
destitute invalids to health and vigour; sold  
by Chemists, Grocers, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.,  
Leeds, England.

Goodall's BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best,  
and indispensable to every  
household and an inestimable  
boon to housewives. Makes  
delicious puddings without Eggs, Pastry  
without Butter, and beautiful light Bread  
without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,  
Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.,  
Leeds, England.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

The best in the World.

The cheapest because the best,  
and indispensable to every  
household and an inestimable  
boon to housewives. Makes  
delicious puddings without Eggs, Pastry  
without Butter, and beautiful light Bread  
without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists,  
Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

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## Intimations.

Nearly Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,  
VOL. IV., NO. 5.Annual Subscription, postage included,  
\$6.50.

## CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 212.)  
The Folk-lore of China, (Continued from page 227.)

The Lamentations and Death of Ch'ung Chen, The Last Emperor of the Ming Dynasty.

Ancestral Worship.

Nonsense Verses for the Radicals.

The Language and Literature of China.

Chinese Spelling Tables.

Chinese intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia During the Fifteenth Century.

Dr. Williams as an Authority on Etymology.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters:—

Historical Outline of Medical Missions at Canton, Hongkong and Macao.

Mr. Kingsmill on Chinese Myths.

"Sinologue" or "Sinologist."

Tienchiu c. Shangti.

Chinese Wills.

Congress at St. Petersburg.

The 214 Radicals.

Bell's Visible Speech Alphabet.

"Mīcar Digīta."

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &amp;c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHOW.

The Steamship "NAMOA,"

Captain Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.,

Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship "PENGUIN,"

Capt. Cowell, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my20

CUCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CARGOES of Cargo per Company's Steamer *Oceanis* are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer, will be landed and stored at Oon-singee, risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,

Agent.

Hongkong, May 13, 1876. my17

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor

Owners will be Responsible for any

Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew

of the following Vessels, during their stay

in Hongkong Harbour:—

ADMIRAL, German barque, Capt. Lehmkoy.

—Melchers &amp; Co.

ZERZA, British barque, Captain John

Inokay—Broadbear, Anthony &amp; Co.

TARTAL, German brig, Capt. Kaemena.

—Melchers &amp; Co.

OTAGO, British barque, Capt. Snadden.

PHIGENTIA, German barque, Captain

Matzen—Wm. Fustat &amp; Co.

MARGARITA, British ship, Capt. Owens.—

Vogel, Hagedorn &amp; Co.

H.C.E., British barque, Captain Boulton.

—Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

COMET, American ship, Captain William

E. Bray.

WILLIAM MANSION, British barque, Capt.

G. King—Adamson, Bell &amp; Co.

LOUISA, German 3-m. schooner, Captain

H. Sherlock—Edward Schellhas &amp; Co.

BELTED WILL, British ship, Captain J.

Branthwaite.

WODAN, German barque, Capt. Meyer.

—Wm. Pustat &amp; Co.

VINDY, British bark, Captain John

Parkinson.

RUSTICK, British barque, Capt. Tinnan.

—Arnold, Karberg &amp; Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 12, 11.30 p.m. Fu Yew, Chinese steamer, 920 Croad, Shanghai May 8, General O. M. S. N. Co.

May 12, Young Iam, Siamese ship, 701, Thos. Benedictsen, Bangkok April 12, Rice, KEN-TIE-LOONG.

May 12, Orchis, British steamer, 1,137, Butlin, Nagasaki May 7, Coal—ABDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

May 12, Rubicon, British 3-masted schooner, 204, E. Tinnan, Chefoo April 26, Beaufort, Amboina, Kardero &amp; Co.

May 12, Oceanis, British steamer, 2,849, E. Farrel, San Francisco April 18, and Yokohama May 7, Mails and General—O. &amp; O. S. S. Co.

May 12, Bertha, German flag ship, 2,200, 19 guns, 400 h.p., Knorr, from a cruise.

May 12, Ariadne, German ironclad, 1,850, 8 guns, 400 h.p., Kuhne, from a cruise.

May 12, James Phineas, British bark, 533, McPherson, Taiwanfoo, Ballast—Boatsoo Co.

May 12, noon, Hastings, British barque, 541, Orme, Swatow May 12, Ballast—JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.

May 12, 0.30 p.m., Channel Queen, British steamship, 608, Lenfestey, Swatow May 12, Sugar—Meyer &amp; Co.

May 12, 5 p.m., Glamis Castle, British steamship, 1,557, G. B. Dickie, Saigon May 12, B. D. D. &amp; Co.

## DEPARTURES.

May 13, Cadore Castle, for Hankow.  
13, Oxfordshire, for Japan Ports.  
13, Zambanga, for Manila.  
13, Tschitschoff, for Shanghai.  
13, Galatea, for Shanghai.  
13, Fuyew, for Canton.  
13, Yangtze, for Shanghai.  
13, H.M.S. Thistle, for Canton.

## CLEARED.

Corinne, for Keeling.  
Columba, for Nagasaki.  
Louise Marie, for Chefoo.  
Bremer, for Saigon.  
Shalimar, for San Francisco.  
Norma, for Swatow.  
Jonathan Chase, for San Francisco.  
Quaria, for Bangkok.  
Cassandra, for Saigon.  
Ricca Genova, for Wonglam.

## ARRIVED.

Per Fu Yew, 96 Chinese.  
Per Young Star, 6 Chinese.  
Per Oceanis, from San Francisco, List.  
A. Stevenson, U.S.M.C. Mr. J. L. Anderson, J. Graham, and 63 Chin-see; from Yokohama, Mr. Wagner.  
Per Glamis Castle, 3 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

For Manila:—Per Zamboanga, Mr. W. H. Talbot, and 127 Chinese.  
For Shanghai:—Per Tschitschoff, one Chinese.  
Per Galatea, Mrs Scott and Daughter.  
Per Yangtze, 24 Chinese.  
To DEPART.For Bangkok:—Per Quaria, 11 Chinese.  
For San Francisco:—Per Jonathan Chase, 20 Chinese.For Swatow:—Per Norma, 100 Chinese.  
For Saigon:—Per Cassandra, 20 Chinese.  
Per Ricca Genova, 4 Chinese.

## SHIPMENT REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer Fuyew reports: heavy weather with rain first part of passage, latter part light northerly air and fine weather. Passed a large quantity of junk wreckage yesterday.

The British steamer Orchis reports: first part of passage thick fog, middle part strong N.E. gale and high sea, which lasted 24 hours, latter part fine weather.

The British 3-masted schooner Rubicon reports: first part fine weather with light N.E. winds to Hsiahsia Islands, thence to port strong N.E. winds with thick weather and much rain. Saw a sampan bottom up off Pedro Blanco last night with a number of fishing boats round it.

The British steamer Orient reports: had fine weather throughout.

The British barque Hastings reports: had light breeze and fine weather throughout.

The British ship Channel Queen reports: light easterly winds and fine weather throughout. Passed a large number of fishing junks bottom up.

The British 3-masted sailing vessel Glamis Castle reports: fresh N.E. breeze and the head sea all the way from Saigon.

The British steamer Orient reports: had fine weather throughout.

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The British 3-masted sailing vessel Glamis Castle reports:

ing to the Southward, with the barometer falling. At about 3 a.m. on the 10th instant it was blowing a gale, and at 11 a.m. when at its worst, the wind suddenly shifted to the N.N.W., when he carried away his ground tackle and was compelled to stand out to sea. When our informant left the vessel she had not got any anchors, the boat being unable to reach her, and the vessel was in a rather unpleasant position outside Green Island. A brig was also seen beating up with only her lower masts standing.

Messrs Hedges & Co.'s Foochow Weekly Shipping Report, dated 6th May, 1876, gives:

Arrivals during the Week.—April 20, Neddesda, from Newchow; May 1, Douglas, from Hongkong; 2, Europe and Albert Victor, from Shanghai; 5, Madame Demarest, from Amoy.

Departures during the Week.—April 30, Yeo, for Hongkong; May 3, Douglas, for Hongkong; 5, Europe, for Shanghai.

Shipping in Port. Yang Woo, Cuba, Neddesda, Albert Victor, Madame Demarest.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 4th Sunday after Easter, 14th May, 1876.—

Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy, iv. to verse 23; Second Lesson, John, iv. to verse 31; Venite, No. 1, Mercer; Te Deum, No. 7, Mercer; Benedictus, No. 14, Mercer; First Hymn, "My God the spring of all my joys," No. 310, Mercer; Second Hymn, "Lead us, heavenly Father, lead us," No. 357, Mercer.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 5.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Deuteronomy, iv. verse 23 to verse 41; Second Lesson, I Timothy, III.; Psalms No. 84, Monk; Cantate Domino, No. 13, Monk; Deus Misericordia, No. 8, Monk; Anthem, "Lord, for thy tender mercies sake," No. 4, in Anthem Book; Hymn after Sermon, "Sun of my soul," No. 14 in Mercer.

Tamsui.

5th May, 1876.

The following notes have been received from a correspondent at the above port:

The wet season here, after having had a more than usually protracted duration, appears to have at last come to an end, and we are now in the enjoyment of very fine and not too warm weather.

The *Hai-kong* takes this trip the first lots of tea of the season. The Chinese teamen are, as they did last year, trying to get as much of the "packing" of the tea into their own hands as they can, and several more Amoy hongs have this year started business at Tsin-tutia in further competition with the foreign firms.

The same steamer has brought four English mine-sinkers for the Government mine near Kelung. Houses are being built for them near the mine, and boring operations are to be commenced at once.

An official residence is being built for the English Vice Consul here, and I understand that the Dutch Fort is to be turned into an office and constable's quarters.

Hoilow.

7th May, 1876.

I have but little news to tell you, everything having gone along very quietly since I last wrote. The afternoon squalls for which the port is famous have at length commenced in earnest, and low-lying houses are being daily converted into swimming baths. The Consular fort is reported to suffer a good deal in that way, and the only wonder is that the officials do not hurry their departure to the more commodious premises which I hear they have secured.

Fever has attacked more than one of the resident officials here, though it does not seem to be of a very bad type. If the general health does not improve, it strikes me that some rule will have to be made restricting the period of residence. Two such seasons as this will be apt to damage a man's constitution. Mercantile men who think of coming here had better bear this in mind.

The *Tien-pao* and *Shensi* are in port, and the *Wu-shi* is expected on Saturday. The people are still civil, but we are not sorry to hear that the *Egeria* is likely to visit us shortly. We are rather hard up for reading matter, and hope that you will avail of all opportunities to forward your files.

X. X. X.

#### Police Intelligence. (Before the 1st of May.)

May 13, 1876.

MURDERER.

Mr Charles V. Lang, chief engineer, and Jesse Harrold, second engineer, S. S. *Kinshun*, were brought up for killing and slaying one Wong Ahow, a passenger on board the steamer, who died from the bursting of the superheater of the said steamer. Mr Brereton appeared for the defence and applied for an adjournment demanded till 2 p.m. on Tuesday, the 16th. The defendants were admitted to bail in \$1,000 and \$600 respectively.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

The seven chair-coolies, charged with making a murderous assault on some Chinese Water Police Constables and sailors, were again brought up, & abs-

constable was added to the list of defendants for the part he took in beating the men. A great deal of evidence was taken yesterday, and the eight defendants were formally committed for trial this morning.

#### TRESPASS ON CROWN LAND.

Shik Afao, master of a fishing junk *Fuli*, was charged by P. O. 73, with spreading nets on the green near Whitfield Station to dry. Complainant stated that the land belongs to the Police Station, and the spreading of nets there frightened horses. He got permission from Captain Deane to remove them.

Defendant promised not to do it again, and was ordered to give personal security for \$25 not to commit the same offence for the next six months.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

##### THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

Hongkong, May 12, 1876.

Sir,—Although this Company is at present prominently before the law Courts, and although the points to which I wish to direct attention were only made public in the evidence in connection with their case, still, as they are not *sub judice* in any sense, I think I run no risk of being held up for contempt of Court. Certainly it is very far from my desire to attract the notice of the Judge in any way.

The Accounts of the Dock Company for the last six months of 1875 were certified by the Auditors as correct upon the 11th Feb. last. In the evidence of Mr Liddell in the conspiracy case given on Tuesday last the 9th inst., he stated that by instructions from Mr Gillies, the Teak-wood in stock at Kowloon was measured upon the 16th Feb., last, and was found to be about 5,000 feet less than the books showed that it ought to be. The half-yearly meeting of the Company was held upon the 28th Feb., and the Chairman, Mr Keckwick, moved the adoption of the Report, and that the accounts be passed, and spoke of the manner in which the Company had been victimized by the craft and subtlety of the devil—very strange language to be used by a staid and sober gentleman at an ordinary business meeting at which his blood was not excited by any opposition.

Let us pay particular attention to these dates. I think we may assume that every one would consider it to be too great a tax on his credulity, if he were asked to believe that Mr Gillies was not at once informed, when in consequence of instructions from himself, the deficiency in the Stock of Teak Wood was discovered. I think we may also assume that it would be considered too great a tax upon one's credulity to be asked to believe that the Chairman of the Company was not informed of the discovery at once. Further, without positive evidence to the contrary, I think we may assume that the other Directors would also be speedily put in possession of the information. From this it follows that between the 16th February when the discovery was made, and the 28th February when the Meeting of the Company was held, there was ample time for all the Directors to become acquainted with the fact that the accounts which had been certified as correct by the Auditors were incorrect, and that the probability is, that the Chairman and Directors without a word of explanation *knowingly allowed incorrect accounts* to be passed by the half-yearly meeting. The Chairman certainly mentioned that it might be necessary to take proceedings against the employees of the Company, but this does not imply that the accounts were incorrect, but only that it was possible if proceedings were taken, that some additional amount might appear at the credit of the Company.

Now as to the Auditors, was it from tenderness for them that the incorrectness of the accounts was concealed? It certainly would have looked very strange for the Chairman to get up and say, here are the accounts duly certified by the Auditors as correct, but I cannot ask the meeting to pass them, as we have found that they are not correct, and we must adjourn the meeting till we can present true and correct accounts. As it is the Auditors have apparently done nothing but secure their fees and pull the Company into the belief that the accounts were *competently* audited.

About two years ago an action was brought against the Directors of the Distillery Company for presenting false accounts. In my opinion the accounts were correct, but the plaintiffs wanted to make out that estimates of loss should have been made out and appear in the accounts. The Chairman at the Dock Company's meeting complained that the late Secretary had made up estimates of profits before the work was actually finished and had passed them in the half-yearly accounts too soon. If, as the Dock Chairman believes, the accounts of that Company were wrongly made up, then the Distillery accounts were correctly made up in opposition to the opinion of the expert in accounts, whom the plaintiffs in that action called on. That case, even admitting that the Distillery accounts were wrongly made up, differs materially from the passing of the Dock accounts at the last meeting, as in that case, the accounts under any hypothesis of how accounts should be made up were known to be incorrect.

I am, Yours faithfully,

D. W.

#### China.

FOOCHOW.

H. B. M.'s *N. Lapwing* returned from Tamsui on the 27th ultimo.

The foreign commanders, and officers of the gunboats *Fuh Sheng* and *Chien Sheng* were paid off on the 28th ultimo, when the Chinese flag was hoisted on both vessels.

We understand that Captain Tracy R. N., at present in command of the Chinese corvette *Yang Wo*, will leave for England by the next mail. His successor, Captain *Amesbury X. C. S.* is expected in a few days.

It is stated that Master Giquel has engaged a large staff of artisans and shipwrights for employment at the Mamol Arsenal. The bulk of the new foreign employees are expected to arrive from France very shortly.

We note that the S.S. *Amoy* sailed from the wreck of the S.S. *Kiung Tung*, April 20, from Opium, 20 packages of Piece Woods, 68 Slabs of Tin, and other cargo.

As a gratifying proof of the new *Futai's* anxiety to afford full protection to foreign shipping in districts, we may mention that on hearing of the disaster to the *Yang Wo* and *Kiung Tung*, His Excellency caused, in both instances, *Arae* and *gunbaot* to be despatched to their assistance.

In regard to the case of *franklin*,

personation at the literary examinations held in the City last September, and reported in our issue of the 7th October, it appears that, after much delay and palaver, the worthy Tea Broker who figured in the case has escaped with a trifling fine of something over \$200,000. The sum is now at liberty, pursuing, in retirement, his study of the Confucian classics.

In our last issue we commented on certain disclosures in connection with provincial contracts for foreign arms and ammunitions. We now hear that in addition to the two officials who have been suspended and placed under police surveillance, the Tao-tai, at the head of the *Tsung San Chu* has come to grief, and is now awaiting trial with his late colleagues. It is rumoured that Mr Tong King Seng, the Chairman of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, has been offered the vacant post, for which he is well qualified, owing to his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs—both commercial and political.

It is believed in native circles that great changes are impending amongst the higher provincial officials. The present Viceroy and Fanta-ai both about to resign, it is said; and it seems improbable that Ting Jih-chang will succeed to the Vice-royalty. Another report is to the effect that the futili will be promoted to the Governor-Generalship of the Two Kiang, and that Sheu Pao-chen—the present incumbent of that high office—will be transferred to the Imperial Province of Chihli, relieving Li Hungchang. We do not, however, attach much importance to the latter rumour.

The Viceroyalty of Chihli is far too important a prize to escape the grasp of the ambitious Li.

A few false samples of Philing Congou have been shown during the week; also some sun-dried musters of Fock Oao leaf. The practice of hawking about these traps for the unwary, should, we think, be disengaged by foreign hongs. The shops which the musters are supposed to represent do not in nine cases out of ten, exist; and as regards the sun-dried leaf, it is worse than useless—as any criterion of quality. Picking has so far advanced, however, in the Feihing district as to render it highly probable that a few contract shops will be ready for shipment in the course of the ensuing week. We hear that prices in the Fock Oao district have opened at a considerable advance on last year's rates.

The godown of the Great Northern Telegraph Company, was, we learn, broken into on the night of the 27th ultimo, and a number of copper-plates stolen therefrom. The native authorities were at once communicated with by the company's superintendent, but, so far, the property has not been recovered. It is reasonable to suppose that in view of the former impunity attending the wholesale plunder of the Telegraph Company's material, the natives were under the impression that they may help themselves when so disposed; and in this sense, at least, it certainly would be inconsistent to punish the guilty parties for the commission of a crime which their own officials at one time winked at, if not absolutely encouraged. It is, however, satisfactory to know that under the present improved state of provincial affairs, foreign property is less at the mercy of mob-law than it undoubtedly was only a few months back.

#### SZECHUEN.

The document attributed to the Literary Chancellor of Szechuen, has had its natural effect. The unquiet feeling which our correspondent informed us had been excited by it, has found expression in the pillage, incendiarism and murders, with which the highly civilised Chinese are prone to express their dissatisfaction. A correspondent writes on the 20th April, that for the past thirteen days, rioters had been at work on the north bank of the river opposite Chungking. The number of families pillaged and of houses demolished and burnt, could not be accurately stated; but about a couple of hundred cases were known. The local mandarin, in order as he said to appease the rioters, was causing all the Christians whom he could seize to be beaten. And what was more menacing still, was that, on the 22nd April, all the national guards of the district were to be called together under arms. Public report said this was with a view to finish exterminating the Christians of Kiang-poh, and afterwards to pass into the city of Chungking to pillage and massacre the Christians there. It is likely that this is mere gossip, but the apathy of the mandarins renders the growth of the report less astonishing.

The Tao-tai, asked many times to suppress these disorders, has not yet been willing to issue proclamations exhorting the people to be quiet—pleading that they would only aggravate the incendiaries still more. The people conclude that this high functionary is not opposed to their proceedings, and that emboldens them to continue in violation of the charter and by-laws. They held meetings in Gould's private house, in the Union Pacific Railroad office, in the offices of brokers on Wall street, and in hotels, without giving notice to stockholders, particularly Hatch, with the intent of doing divers unlawful acts in pursuance of their scheme and combination to destroy the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It was only by such arrangements, by refraining from provoking the hostility of the Panama Company, that the Pacific Mail Company could maintain its profitable business. Hatch, in long affidavits, charges Gould and Dillon with entering into a combination to defraud the stockholders; that Dillon and Gould control a majority of the Pacific Mail Board of Directors, who do as they request, and they have monopolized the whole business of the Directors, excluding other Directors, including Hatch, from participation, and carrying on the business in violation of the charter and by-laws. They held meetings in Gould's private house, in the Union Pacific Railroad office, in the offices of brokers on Wall street, and in hotels, without giving notice to stockholders, particularly Hatch, with the intent of doing divers unlawful acts in pursuance of their scheme and combination to destroy the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. It was only by such arrangements, by refraining from provoking the hostility of the Panama Company, that the Pacific Mail Company could maintain its profitable business. 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## Portfolio.

## THE SABBATH DAY.

The Sabbath-day, the Sabbath-day,  
How softly shines the morn!  
How gently from the heathy brae  
The fresh hill-breeze is borne!  
Sweetly the village bell doth toll,  
And thus it seems to say,  
Come rest thee, rest thee, weary soul,  
On God's dear Sabbath-day!

Swift, as the shifting pictures fit  
Unseen, unnoticed by,  
To those who in the steam-car sit—  
And pass with rapid eye;  
So flits our life with sweeping haste,  
And hath no power to stay;  
But God makes man His favoured guest  
On each dear Sabbath-day.

And to high converse doth invite  
The soul with tranquil eye;  
That numbers well, and marks aright  
The moments as they fly;  
The soul that will not lawless roam,  
Nor with blind hasty strays,  
But with itself would be at home  
On a peaceful Sabbath-day.

There are who live as in a fair,  
The light, the shallow-hearted,  
Nor ask or whether bound, or where  
They stand, or whence they started;  
Aimless they live, and thoughtless fling  
Their rattling lives away,  
Not know to pause the brooding wing  
On a sober Sabbath-day.

Such judge I not. But me not so  
God made for light-winged prattle:  
A soldier I, and I must know  
Before I fight, my battle.  
With the jingling bell an hour  
Would sport, then steal away,  
To feel with truth, and plau with power,  
On a thoughtful Sabbath-day.

Stern Scottish people, ye redem  
Each seventh day severely;  
Sober and grave, with scarce a gleam  
Of frolic tempered cheerly,  
Light wits deride your thoughtful law,  
The sinking and the gay  
But wisely from deep founts ye draw  
Gains strength on the Sabbath-day.

And safely, if I err, I err,  
Who on this day with you  
The hot-spurred bustle and the stir  
Of dinossa life eschew;  
Happy, if through the frequent dark  
Of man's tumultuous way,  
God in my soul shall light a spark  
On His dear Sabbath-day.

*Songs of Religion and Life, by Professor Blatchie.*

It was pride that changed angels into devils; it is humility that makes men as angels.—*Augustine.*

It is better to find out one of our own faults than ten of our neighbours'.

The plants look up to heaven, from whence they receive their nourishment.—*Shakespeare.*

We admire commonly those things that are oldest and greatest. Old monuments and high buildings do affect us beyond measure. And what is the reason? Because what is the oldest comest nearest to God in antiquity; and what is greatest comest nearest His works in spaciousness and magnitude.—*Bishop Corbet.*

Truest hearest the word and thou canst in no way escape from it. Thou mayest deny it, but that will not destroy it. Thou mayest try to shake it from thee, but it will not leave thee. Thou mayest infer it in the grave of forgetfulness, but know that, like a spectre, it will yet meet thee.—*Krummacher.*

The cross is the concord of Scripturites, and as it were, the boundary and borderland of old and new things. The cross is the death of vice, and the fountain and life of all virtue. The cross is the courage of those that are fighting bravely; the recovery of those that are fallen; the crown of those that are victorious. The cross subjects us to a momentary death, and recompenses us with eternal life.—*Peter Damiani.*

VIRTUE is a service a man owes himself, and though there were no heaven nor any God, to rule the world, it were not less the binding law of life. It is man's privilege to know the right and follow it.—*The Hindu Scriptures.*

We have known women to float through life as a white lily on a darkened stream—beings of beauty and grace, buoyed up so airily by the natural incasements of their virtue, that not a drop or stain might touch or soil the exquisite whiteness of their souls.—*W. H. Murray.*

LIFE is before ye—from the fated road Ye cannot turn; then take ye up your load, Not yours to tread, or leave the unknown way, Ye must go o'er it, meet ye what you may. Gird up your souls within ye to the dead, Angels and fellow-spirits bid ye speed.—*Mrs. Kemble.*

WHEN Severus, emperor of Rome, found his end approaching, he cried out: "I have been everything; and everything is nothing." Then, ordering the urn to be enclosed on his body being burned, he said, "Little urn, thou shalt contain one for whom the world was too little."

THERE is no reason why the brown hand of labor should not hold Tennyson as well as the scythe. Ornamental reading chalkers and even strengthens the growth of what is merely useful. A corn-field never returns a poor crop because a few wild flowers bloom in the hedge. The refinement of the poor is the triumph of Christian civilization.

## EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

(Pioneer.)

LONDON, March 24.

Mr. Cave's *Key-It* on the Egyptian Swallows is printed and in the hands of the Cabinet. It is said to be hopeful in tone and suggestive of great prospective elasticity in the Egyptian Exchequer of the future, but so little sanguine about the present, that it is likely to fall still-born, or not further see the light. How could it be otherwise? His suggestion of further capitalising the debt, by means of a present loan into a funded debt paying interest at 6 per cent is not precisely the scheme for the present moment, with the various schemes of borrowing of this very elastic and supple ruler, exhausted, and discredited beyond redemption. Mr. Disraeli last night, in answer to a question, suggested that the Rhesive himself did not desire its publication on account of the unsettled state of Egyptian finance, a declaration more

damaging than any publication would have been, and suggesting the exclamation of "Save me from my friends!"

Among the varied items of the hour *propositus* of Sir Alexander Cockburn's presentation of the freedom of the city of London, and Dr. Kennedy's quarrel with Mr. Whalley, aired before the House on Saturday morning, is the question often asked and never answered—Why is not Dr. Kennedy prosecuted for libel? Why is he allowed to invent and fabricate the most malicious and unfounded calumnies against the wise and virtuous, the honest and respectable, with impunity? It cannot be said that he is beneath contempt. The dog that bites or the vixen which stings are not beneath notice. They are parnicious and detestable, but the cannot be disregarded by an affection of superiority while their bite or venom work mischief.

The Englishman, *Kensay's* paper, still goes on, and last week was even more scurrilous than usual. The public which reads it, limited perhaps to that portion of mankind which would drag down its superiors in the mire, believes that impunity is vouchsafed because its terrible accusations are true either wholly or in part. That some of them may have a foundation in fact is possible; that many of them are wholly and wickedly untrue is certain. In this last issue there is a series of libels on Sir Henry James, who is designated a "cad candidate for the Chancellorship," on Sir John and Lady Haker, on Sirs Hugh Cairns, and others, and last but not least, on the memory of the late lamented Mr. Justice Willes, one of the most learned Judges, that ever presided on the Bench, and which is from first to last wholly and absolutely untrue. Had one line of so infamous a calumny been published in any respectable print, it would have been at once proceeded against, but such is the success of infamy, when sufficiently infamous, no step has been taken, nor in all probability will there be, to the great scandal of public justice.

Cremation, as a means of disposing of the dead, is not thriving as reform yet. The first report of the Cremation Society has been published, and confesses failure. Novelty, which elevates so much to transient importance, has not been sufficient to induce a mania for its species of final extinction. The society had obtained legal opinion, that unless made a nuisance by the mode in which it is carried out, cremation is perfectly legal. Arrangements had, as a last resort, etc. issued an edict requiring every one of his husband's clerks to abstain forthwith and turn off their Chinese wives or they would not be suffered to dine at the same table with her. The result can easily be imagined, for on the following day not one of the clerks made his appearance at the allotted place of business, which placed Mr. King in an awkward position, blocking the wheels of his immense business.

The indiscretion of his wife came near causing him much trouble and unnecessary expense; and, strange as it may appear, the clerks had the sympathy of the whole community of Shanghai; and however humiliating it might have been to Mrs. King, she was obliged to rescind her edict, and when the writer left Shanghai the wheels of business were again in motion and everything went on swimmingly.—*New York Herald.*

It was Mr. King's custom, as well as every other commercial house doing business at Shanghai, to have their clerks dine with them daily, leaving their Chinese wives behind. Soon after my arrival at Shanghai I was invited to dine with Mr. King. There were a few gentlemen and seventy-three of his clerks seated at the table. They were all well dressed, and gentle, appearing young men; a stranger would imagine them to be gentlemen. While seated, at the dinner-table Mr. King related the foregoing narrative with great glee, laughing at his young and pretty wife, a vixen he had recently discovered her full value, as he had been offered \$20,000 for her, a very high figure as wives were selling at that time, for an ordinary Chinese shopkeeper's daughter was about \$150, the price being agreed upon with the parents before the young people see each other; when introduced, if pleased with each other, the bargain was at once consummated. If the woman should prove to be transcendently beautiful the parents might receive \$5 more as cunsha, or a present.

As soon as he comes in possession of his wife he purchases or rents a small, light constructed bamboo house, with a liberal supply of coarse matting and a few articles for culinary purposes, suffices for a residence, which is kept all neat and clean by the husband's tooth, the wife doing, however, her own housework, washing and ironing her lord's clothes, which are kept in perfect order. She is very domestic, seldom or never seen upon the street; and more truly and faithful wives never existed; in fact, they dare not be otherwise, for their parents would chastise them severely. The husband seldom takes a meal at home, the wife subsists chiefly upon rice, and the cost of maintaining her, together with her wardrobe, will not exceed \$30 per year.

Mrs. King, being a conscientious and energetic lady, resolved to use every effort in her power to break up the infamous traffic in Chinese women; but being ignorant of the manners and customs of the people in that distant country, and having no backers—her husband feeling indifferent—failed in accomplishing her meritorious object. As a last resort, etc. issued an edict requiring every one of his husband's clerks to abstain from the same table with her. The result can easily be imagined, for on the following day not one of the clerks made his appearance at the allotted place of business, which placed Mr. King in an awkward position, blocking the wheels of his immense business.

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## STRAY SKETCHES.

## A "SMART" REGIMENT ON INSPECTION.

(Pioneer.)

MARCH, 20th.

In this city, and especially in this aristocratic Faubourg, they do not dance much before the end of winter. It is to be hoped that closing period may soon come. It has snowed, frozen, blown, and now it rains, and the overflows rivers is sending dwellers on its banks to the house tops. They too shelter from Prussian shells five years ago in the collars. The later are, the posts of danger at present. But, however abominable the winter, it cannot be far from its last days in March, and dancing will begin to set in energetically after Lent. A characteristic of the period, a fast growing evil, is the lateness of the hours now kept. When French dress was infinitely more agreeable, the dance began at nine, and people got to bed at midnight. Now, the arrivals are scarcely over at that witching hour. It is usually late in the morning when the concluding sillon commences. Even then each fair guest seems to go lassata, non satiata. I wonder what the coachmen say to this. Five of these bluff fellows in full tippets may be seen aozing on the box seats of committed carriages in many a fashionable street of Paris at any hour after one in the morning. The cotillon, which requires a master mind in minute littleness to conduct, is now, as some one says, "the obligatory crowning point of every dancing fit." Its figures are multiplied to an infinite degree. Those who take active part in this ballet of the ball room become half mad with fatigue.

TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OFFERED FOR ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Some years since, while tarrying at Shanghai and Hongkong, the writer became acquainted with Mr. King, the head of the highly respectable firm of Messrs. King & Co., doing business at Shanghai.

Mr. King had recently returned from a visit to the United States, where he had formed an alliance with a blooming young lady, the daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman residing near Boston, who, after the nuptial ceremony had been performed, accompanied her to the Celestial Empire. On their way they stopped for a few days at Hongkong. After encasing themselves in comfortable quarters, the couple were visited by a rich mandarin. The latter regarded the lady attentively and seemed to dwell with delight upon her movements.

When Mrs. King at length left the apartment he said to his husband, in broken English (worse than broken Chinese), "What you give for that wife—wife of yours?" "Oh," replied the husband, laughing at the singular error of his visitor, "\$10,000." This the merchant thought would appear to the Chinaman rather a high figure, but he was mistaken. "Well," said the mandarin, taking out his book with an air of importance, "I have been too easy with them," says the C. O. Pharaoh-like, meaning the amahs generally. "They are going to the devil in the matter of drill; I assure you I saw today with my own eyes,"—emphasizing these last words as if it was quite possible, though not probable, to see with any one else,—"a man out skirmishing actually past by a considerable blade of grass without taking advantage of the cover it afforded; and that you believe it when I published that boy Smith for having the 'green Salamander of Syria' upside down in his pocket; he said he did not know which was the proper way up of the animal!" Incubardination by god! I told him many a man had been shot for less, and I hope it will be a lesson to him. So Mr. Brushemup, please put in orders that for the future there will be parades every day for all persons.

The little girl gives a frenzied "yes Sir," and shills the orderly-room clerk, who takes down his "memo."

The polishing process goes on with renewed vigour. In addition to parades, the officers are perpetually being examined on the mysteries of interior economy, about the only economy much studied apparently, the "military arts" and all the books "required for regulation," sitting in rows like Sunday-school children, they are questioned regarding the prices of buttons, shirts, socks, balsomery generally, a little in the laundry business, and the charges for ammunition and pines of porter, by Major McPhuddle, who, his own ideas being somewhat vague and *platitudinaria* on the subject, is contented to accept anything, even a compromise in the shape of an answer,

with an eagerness quite refreshing. "Um Snooks! Ah well, not quite right, still—ah, do you know Captain Jones?" suddenly turning to that officer; "how many rounds of ammunition does a man carry in his pouch?" Captain Jones, whose ideas are still running vaguely on groceries, answers promptly, "A pound of tea and 24 ounces of sugar," which so amazes and astonishes McPhuddle that he says: "Um! Ah well... perhaps I think that will do for to-day, gentlemen," and every one disperses once more like the aforesaid Sunday school children.

As the inspection draws near, the officers have so accustomed themselves to sit in their respective places when examined by Major McPhuddle, and he in his turn has so learnt to trust implicitly to each one his respective answer, that his mind is perfectly at ease as regards the *vitro-voco* examination. In fact, the polishing process was being carried on in the most approved and orthodox fashion. At last the day of inspection arrived. Before "falling in" small groups of officers might have been observed talking eagerly together. Their conversation is principally on the intricacies of drill. "I say Snooks, old man, mind you leave the 'skeleton movements' for me, and don't retire in fours" like a good fellow, as I want to do that?" "That's all very well Spoonleigh, Snooks is rather sore at the way Spoonleigh out him out at the band three nights before, but supposing Jones finishes the line and column movements, why, I must do them, unless I go in for 'squares,' and they always stamp me when I've made them." However, the bugle sounds, and there is no longer any time for disputes. The regiment looks splendid. The Colonels have a last ride round to see that "that insubordinate brute" has the green Salamander on his helmet and pouch, in the position natural to great Salamanders when on setting suns; and they are formed into line to receive Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker, who is expected some three-quarters of an hour hence. It is now suddenly discovered that no Sub-Lieutenants have been sent to carry the colours, and two of these are drawn from the supernumerary rank, with a warning from the Adjutant "not to do it again," as if they were a species of military "stowaways" hiding the line. A few spectators now begin to arrive, and Spoonleigh is heading by the Adjutant in his direction, and a chorus of "take his name down." While this taking down is being performed the Colonel gives the word—General Salute—Pre... D—n! it's not the General: Mr. Brushemup! What the devil does that man mean by saying it's the General; put him in the guard-room!" for the unfortunate look-out boy has mistaken a General-duty-doing-Colonel who frequents these parades for Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker, and if a variegated uniform constitutes high army rank, the poor man is sure to blame. While this alteration is going on, the real Simonpure or General Cordin-Cooker gallops up in the other direction. The Adjutant flies wildly to his place, the men who have made a slight demonstration at the original "Pre..." are a little unseemly, and the "Present arms" is not quite so like "one man" as usual. However, tranquillity is soon restored. The band plays an elaborate essay on music, composed expressly for the occasion by Herr Smirkezenius who beats time angrily with no result; in the distance the General rides round, admires the Green Salamander on the helmets and seeking something to fault with, says the men's belts are too tight, which is said to Colonel Gruffles, who thinks this forms a speciality of the Smashers. This over, the usual formulae are gone through.

"Major McPhuddle, will you please put the regiment through the bayonet exercise!" Poor McPhuddle! He had all along been led to expect that the Adjutant would do this. At every inspection he would have satisfied even such an experienced critic as the Member for Hackney. Therefore, when Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker signified his intention of inspecting the "Buffshire Smashers" on such-and-such a date, there could be no two opinions as to what state of efficiency he would find them in. The Smashers were not likely to be found wanting when placed in the scales. Notwithstanding this, there is no amount of smartness which will not admit of an extra touch. Even the acknowledged belle is not above placing a last faint tinge of rouge on her soft cheeks before she faces the ball room, with the bloom of youth fresh upon her. Thus it was with the Smashers. They must get the final polish before meeting the critical eye of General Cordin-Cooker. They must be "rubbed up" with more parades. So thinks Colonel Gruffles as he addresses Mr. Brushemup, his Adjutant, who is standing like an enormous idiot in front of his desk in the orderly room, and with about as much expression, for he seldom thawes into a smile. "I have been too easy with them," says the C. O. Pharaoh-like, meaning the amahs generally. "They are going to the devil in the matter of drill; I assure you I saw today with my own eyes,"—emphasizing these last words as if it was quite possible, though not probable, to see with any one else,—"a man out skirmishing actually past by a considerable blade of grass without taking advantage of the cover it afforded; and that you believe it when I published that boy Smith for having the 'green Salamander of Syria' upside down in his pocket; he said he did not know which was the proper way up of the animal!" Incubardination by god! I told him many a man had been shot for less, and I hope it will be a lesson to him. So Mr. Brushemup, please put in orders that for the future there will be parades every day for all persons.

"That's not quite right, Major McPhuddle, as you were," says McPhuddle, and keeps the men at the Head parry, while he explains how the mistake occurred. They naturally, become rather uneasy as their arms get tired, and eventually the bayonet exercise is blundered through.

"That will do, Major McPhuddle," says the General, and McPhuddle receives a frozen stare from the Adjutant as he passes by him thoroughly crestfallen.

At last it comes to Spoonleigh's turn to be called out. Alas! Snooks has involuntarily revenged himself. He has exhausted skeleton and haeretic in four or so many occasions, winding up with the rear rank in front, that the General has called for the next. Spoonleigh's mind is running on the most impossible manoeuvres, all of a chaotic nature. He also has visions of a becoming habit, bending forward very close, to whisper something to a Shampooing Horseman who is laughing. He therefore marches the men backwards and forwards in line, vaguely impressed that he is doing something quite original, until at last the General losing patience says sternly—"Cannot you vary this movement Mr. ... Spoonley?" He feels desperate and roars out the splendid command—"Change fronts!"

He afterwards said he is unaware how he ever got back to the line. He thinks he heard the General say, "What will do, Mr. Spoonley?" He is certain the Brigadier-Major and the rest of the staff laughed outright. He has an idea of that Shampooing fellow explaining matters to Miss Smirkezenius. He is equally sure, he heard the Colonel explode with "D—mn, he'll suffer for this! D—mn, insubordination!" And he knows Brushemup chilled him more than ever, regularly freezing him to his plate.

He is still in this condition when they are all assembled to be examined by McPhuddle. Unfortunately some one is absent, throwing

every one out. The consequence is the answers are somewhat quaint and irregular, although in all fairness to McPhuddle, he is quite willing to receive them as doing duty for the correct ones.

Once more Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker says ominously—"That will do." The Buffshire Smashers are not altogether pleased with their inspection, and feel the regiment has not done justice to its smartness; nor has this smartness been displayed as it might. Spoonleigh remains in a most melancholy state until the inspection dinner, when McPhuddle takes him on one side, says feelingly—

"Never mind, Spoonleigh, my boy, we're all liable to make mistakes. I very nearly did so myself." At which he was seen to smile faintly and gradually to recover his spirits.

There are people who say that if Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker had taken the trouble this morning to ride to the parade ground, and see the Buffshire Smashers at their usual drill he would have been quite contented to say they were second to none, and perhaps he was second to none in his final report, on the efficiency of the regiment. These people also say that all this extra polish, so far from brightening at the last moment, what is already sufficiently smart, only tends to unsettle the officers and men. They moreover have been heard to observe, that there should be no regular notice at all given of a General's inspection, and that the present system savours somewhat of the farcical. They assert even that if Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker had judged the Buffshire Smashers from the inspection parade alone, he would have seen them many degrees below their real standard of smartness, and would not have forwarded the very report he did. But then these people no doubt hold absurd new-fangled opinions, and the British Army ought to keep to its old orthodox ways.

Be all this as it may, no sooner had Brigadier-General Cordin-Cooker taken his departure, than Colonel Gruffles addressed the regiment—"Buffshire Smashers, you may please the General, but you don't please me, Mr. Brushemup, usual parade to-morrow, and rode off.

Had the General seen the Smashers go through the bayonet exercise like the proverbial one man, and perform the various manoeuvres with such perfect steadiness the next morning, he would have declared them to be decidedly one of the smartest regiments in the service.

## POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; t., at Letter Rate.

Town POSTAGE (Victoria) [Letter, News-paper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents.]

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 2 cents; Newspapers and Price Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Ports of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Mysore, 3 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 2 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, + oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Fr.) 12, + oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Fr.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria (Fr.) and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, 8. Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate; Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, Alexandria, or Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Books & Patterns.			
	Letters	Papers	1 oz	2 oz
via			Every	4 oz.
Brindisi (Fr.)	30	6	4	8
Marseilles (Fr.)	30	6	4	8
Southampton (Fr.)	24	4	8	12
S. Francisco (U.S.)	24	4	2	4
By Priv. Steamer	12	2	1	2
, via Brindisi	24	6	4	8

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy, it can be sent through one of the Parcel express companies conducted by Messrs Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Notley, which, for anything over 4 oz., will be found cheaper than the Post.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed, every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which can send any enclosure except stamps is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure so small as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

By British Packet.	Letters	Registration	Newspaper	Books, Patterns
France, } —(1 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. P.	C. P.
Algeria, }				
Italy, .....	14	12	2	6
Spain, —				
Via Gibraltar, .....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	C. S.
Southampton, —	None	8	2 (2 oz.)	
Portugal, —				
Via Gibraltar, .....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	C. S.
Southampton, —	34	16	6 (2 oz.)	
Turkey, —				
British Office, .....	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
Austrian Office, .....	22	12	4	16
Greece (1 oz.)	12	None	O. P.	C. P.
Gibraltar, .....	24	8	4	8
Malta, .....	8	8	2	8

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circumstances, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends, with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

THE LIMIT OF SIZE FOR A BOOK-PACKET ADDRESSED TO ANY PLACE abroad is 24 inches in length, and 12 inches in width or depth.

EXCEPTIONS.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Macao, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, Turkey, or Mauritius, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, or Venezuela, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

## AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Pattern or sample, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easily examined. But samples of seeds, drugs and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the article.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France, samples of elder down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair thread, vanilla, saffron, camomile, or izinglass, are considered to fail under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as colored and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag, or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination, the letters so sent to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and, when money is paid at a Post Office, whether it change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so treated but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other.

The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies; and not even to these places, viz., France, Italy, Syria, or Egypt, unless not exceeding 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance),

or providing the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, due up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11 to 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. A late letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

This above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U. S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italy. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents).

The following are the charges on correspondence that sent:

Per half ounce  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent

Per ounce  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent

Per 2 oz.  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent

Per 4 oz.  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent  
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Per 6 oz.  
1 cent  
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Per 8 oz.  
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Per 10 oz.  
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Per 12 oz.  
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Per 14 oz.  
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Per 16 oz.  
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Per 18 oz.  
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Per 20 oz.  
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Per 22 oz.  
1 cent  
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1 cent  
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Per 24 oz.  
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Per 26 oz.  
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1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent

Per 28 oz.  
1 cent  
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1 cent  
1 cent

Per 30 oz.  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent

Per 32 oz.  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent

Per 34 oz.  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent

Per 36 oz.  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent  
1 cent

## Intimations.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

*The China Review, or Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong, half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

*Traveller's Oriental Record* contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as home respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Brown, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chua Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projections, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tendency—is almost limitless. On the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the papers may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office,

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *A*, near the Kowloon shore *B*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *C*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anch. age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Arratoon Appear	5 c	Mactavish	Brit. str.	1392	May 10	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	
Bombay	4 k	Smith	Brit. str.	1327	April 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Braemar Castle	..	Marshall	Brit. str.	1425	May 5	Adamson, Bell & Co.	K'long Dock	
Cassandra	3 k	Langer	Ger. str.	947	May 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
City of Exeter	4 b	Torley	Brit. str.	787	May 12	Hop Kee	Saigon	
City of Peking	3 b	Maury	Amer. str.	5079	April 29	M. S. S. Co.	Mails, 16th	
Duna	4 k	Thomson	Brit. str.	852	May 9	Gilmour & Co.		
Flamingo	4 k	Coucha	Brit. str.	1209	May 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Fuyew	4 b	Oxroad	Chi. str.	920	May 12	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Killarney	3 c	O'Neill	Brit. str.	1066	May 10	Captain	Bangkok	
Kjöbenhavn	8 k	Paulsen	Dan. str.	701	May 11	Yuen Fat Hong	Foochow	
MacGregor	5 c	Grainger	Brit. str.	1413	May 7	Gilmour & Co.	Foochow	
Montgomeryshire	4 k	Starbrook	Brit. str.	1146	May 6	H. K. K.	Swatow	
Norma	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	806	May 11	Kwok Acheong		To-morrow
Oceanic	5 k	Parcell	Brit. str.	2349	May 19	O. & S. S. Co.		
Orchis	8 h	Butlin	Span. str.	1137	May 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Pasig	3 c	Lopez	Amer. str.	17	May 18	Remedios & Co.		
Pawtuxet	4 k	.....	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Heard & Co.		Laid up
Quarta	5 c	Cowell	Brit. str.	1122	May 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Calcutta, &c.	
Tanais	2 h	Hays	Ger. str.	713	May 7	Wm. Bustau & Co.	Bangkok	13th inst.
Vasco de Gama	7 c	Rice	Foh. str.	1726	May 29	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails
Volga	5 k	Nomdedeu	Port. str.	2000	April 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Yottung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	930	April 26	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	14th, 11 a.m.
Sailing Vessels								Repairing
Aldon Besse	3 c	Noyes	Amer. bk.	842	Mar. 10	Rozario & Co.	Honolulu & S. F'co	
Alma	8 h	Lehmeyer	Ger. bk.	385	April 26	Malchers & Co.		
Anna	4 k	Jessen	Ger. bk.	852	May 12	Wm. Bustau & Co.		
Annie Fish	2 c	Hiffen	Amer. sh.	1496	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Belted Will	3 c	Branthwaite	Brit. str.	812	May 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Brigitta	4 c	Timpe	Brit. str.	880	May 12	Wieland & Co.		
British Crown	7 b	Keroger	Fah. Sng. str.	370	May 12	Russell & Co.	London	
Cap Horn	1 b	Andrew	Brit. bk.	448	April 27	Meyer & Co.		
Caroline Behn	1 b	Green	Brit. bk.	401	April 22	Wm. Bustau & Co.		
Catherine Marden	1 b	Schmidt	Brit. str.	678	April 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Char. C. Leary	3 c	Marden	Amer. str.	644	April 20	24 Captain	Captain Dock	
Christina A. P.	3 c	Federico	Amer. str.	175	Jan. 1	Order	San Francisco	
Comet	4 c	Gray	Amer. sh.	1187	April 23	Russell & Co.		
Commissary	3 h	Fricker	Brit. str.	900	April 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Fano	4 k	Norby	Dan. str.	387	April 21	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Nicolavogki	
Felga	4 c	Christiansen	Dan. str.	316	April 23	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Tientain	
Flenborg	2 b	Koedt	Dan. str.	380	April 30	Edward Schellhass & Co.	Australia	
Flodden	4 c	Murdoch	Brit. str.	377	May 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Franz	4 c	Hildebrandt	Brit. str.	148	Dec. 18	Frazar & Co.		
Gustav Adolf	4 c	Oehlmann	Ger. str.	273	April 30	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Hieronymus	8 c	Beahl	Brit. str.	400	May 7	Siemens & Co.		
Hope	4 c	Woulton	Brit. str.	454	April 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Iphigenia	4 c	Matzek	Ger. str.	464	April 24	Wm. Bustau & Co.		
J. H. Jensen	4 c	Kamnusen	Ger. str.	275	May 2	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Jerfalcon	7 c	Bentley	Brit. str.	287	May 1	Gilmour & Co.		
Jonathan Chase	4 c	Curtis	Amer. str.	698	May 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Kate Tatham	4 k	McKortey	Brit. str.	275	May 13	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kvik	3 c	Lorang	Norw. str.	400	April 27	Degener		
Lizzie	4 c	Lockay	Brit. str.	585	May 2	Broadbear, Anthony & Co.		
Lord MacDuff	3 c	Ewen	Brit. str.	216	May 16	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Louisa	4 c	MacDonald	Brit. str.	527	May 11	Chinese		
Louise Marie	3 c	Schierich	Ger. str.	240	May 16	Edward Schellhass & Co.		
Madagascar	8 h	Elaine	Foh. str.	553	May 2	Landstein & Co.		
Margarite	4 k	Spesman	Brit. str.	289	May 28	Malchers & Co.		
Marquis of Argyle	2 k	McKeon	Brit. str.	864	May 17	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Minna	8 c	Thuren	Brit. str.	456	May 11	Wm. Bustau & Co.		
Miss Klimasegg	8 c	Flinlayson	Brit. str.	229	May 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	8 h	Hall	Brit. str.	580	April 23	Rozario & Co.		
Naworth Castle	8 h	Linklater	Brit. str.	354	April 26	Wieland & Co.		
Otago	3 c	Shadden	Brit. str.	436	April 26	Captain		
Outer Caps	6 c	Morley	Brit. str.	582	May 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pallas	6 c	Lueders	Brit. str.	493	April 21	Wm. Bustau & Co.		
Papa	8 c	Passach	Brit. str.	750	May 29	Siemens & Co.		
Prince Arthur	4 c	Wells	Brit. str.	298	April 26	Siemens & Co.		
Ricea Genova	3 c	Olsen	Siam. str.	387	May 21	Siemens & Co.		
Rota	7 c	Summins	Brit. str.	626	April 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rubicon</td								